

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1891. TEN PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## HERE'S A HOWDY-DO!

*In TERMINAL FORCING OTHER SYSTEMS TO RAISE RATES.*

*THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC REFUSES*

*The Terminal Has the Cincinnati Southern to Put Up Its Rates from the Mississ. A Nice Piece of Business.*

**MATTOOGA, Tenn., June 30.—[Special.]**—entailments concerning the increased rate which is creating such a sensation in Georgia, demonstrates the fact that West Point Terminal Company has upped the going business on an extensive scale, and that it is doing its best to competitive systems to adopt its rates.

Our correspondent today discovered from sources absolutely reliable that the Terminal made a formal demand on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad to increase the Western and Atlantic coal rate, which has been a fixture on that road for years, to the standard which has been jettisoned by the Terminal system.

The Western and Atlantic refused to make advance, and the Terminal, in order to its point, made a demand on the Queen Crescent, which is virtually controls, to meet its coal rate from the mines to the gins, to an amount sufficient to cover the difference in the coal rate of the term and Atlantic and the higher figure which the Terminal unsuccessfully endeavored to make it adopt.

The Cincinnati Southern at once fell into and advanced its rate from thirty to cents per ton, in order to make the rate \$1.25 per ton, as raised by the coal.

Western and Atlantic local coal rate Atlanta to Bryce, on the Georgia line, is 85 cents per ton. This, with the semi-rate of the Cincinnati Southern makes \$1.35 per ton, or 10 cents less than the Terminal's rate. The recently announced extension of the Cincinnati Southern, raising its rates from thirty to forty cents per ton, to cover the charge from the coal fields Atlanta, which equalization has been made by the outrageous extortion of the small Southern.

A month or two rumors have been current here that strenuous efforts have been made to make the Western and Atlantic agree to advance their local charge to 95 cents per ton, in order to secure a general advance in the coal rate. The lower rate from Bryce to Atlanta, has been placed.

Some go so far as to hazard the opinion that Hill will not be able to pay more than 5 cents on the dollar, but with characteristic nerve Mr. Hill says he'll get out of the woods and settle every cent he owes by the first of January.

Mr. Hill's career as a theatrical manager began with the management of Margaret Mather. He made money with her, but when she married Elmer Haberhorn he lost her. Since then he has been interested in a number of ventures but has lost money on several.

would be some people riding in palaces cars, some in buggies, some would be walking and some would be sitting in fence corners watching the procession go by. "Above all," he added, "there would be heard again the voice of the irrepressible reformer earning his livelihood by the perspiration of his brow, rather than the sweat of his brow."

He said that he would like to have a private car, a steam yacht and other luxuries, and that the reason why he did not have them was in himself. If some men were rich and others were poor, it was the fault of the Creek. He would not disguise the fact that the present was a momentous crisis in the history of this country, and that all the forces of demoralization were marshaled for the contest. He had no doubt of the outcome of the fight. There would be in future broader liberty, larger opportunities for happiness, and greater propensities for the development of the nation than the mind of man can now conceive.

In the course of his remarks he referred to himself as a statesman out of a job, to the great amusement of the audience.

On his return to town, Senator Ingalls visited the National Press Club, where he was warmly welcomed.

### KEYSTONE BANK INVESTIGATION.

The Committee Will Not Meet Again Until the Xard Case Is Settled.

**PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—[Special.]**—Decision has been arrived at as yet by the council's investigating committee in the matter of again requesting Postmaster General Wanamaker to appear before them as a witness. When the committee adjourned yesterday, no time was fixed upon for another meeting, the date being left open subject to the call of the chair.

It is unlikely that the committee will meet again until a decision has been rendered in the suit brought against H. H. Yard to compel him to testify before the committee. If the court should sustain Yard in his refusal to answer the questions put to him, then the committee will probably cease their investigations, as they will have no power to compel an unwilling witness to appear before them.

**MANAGER HILL HAS FAILED.**  
His Liabilities Big, But He Says He'll Pay Up.

**BOSTON, June 30.—J. M. Hill, a well-known theatrical manager and restaurateur of New York and Boston, has failed.**

Hill's liabilities are said to be very large. Several attachments have been issued. Free-land, Loomis & Co., clothiers, in whose building Hill's restaurant is located, today placed an attachment upon the restaurant for rent and placed a keeper there. Other attachments have been placed.

Some go so far as to hazard the opinion that Hill will not be able to pay more than 5 cents on the dollar, but with characteristic nerve Mr. Hill says he'll get out of the woods and settle every cent he owes by the first of January.

Mr. Hill's career as a theatrical manager began with the management of Margaret Mather. He made money with her, but when she married Elmer Haberhorn he lost her. Since then he has been interested in a number of ventures but has lost money on several.

### WHERE THEY COME FROM.

A Special Report on Immigration to Be Issued.

**WASHINGTON, June 30.—A special report on immigration into the United States, prepared by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, is soon to be published. No official record was made of the influx of foreign population to this country before 1820, but immigration from the close of the revolutionary war to that time is estimated at 225,000. Arrivals of immigrants from 1821 to 1890 have reached 15,641,688. Arrivals from 1871 to 1890 were 8,120,907, or 51.2 per cent of the total arrivals from 1821 to 1890. The proportion of arrivals from Europe has increased from 65.89 per cent of the total immigration in the decade from 1821 to 1830 to 91.67 per cent in the last decade from 1881 to 1890.**

The following figures give the arrivals of each nationality during the entire period from 1820 to 1890: Germany, 4,351,719; Ireland, 3,601,683; England, 2,460,034; British North American possessions, 1,029,063; Norway and Sweden, 943,330; Austria-Hungary, 464,435; Italy, 416,513; France, 370,162; Russia and Poland, 336,333; Scotland, 229,192; China, 292,675; Switzerland, 174,333; Denmark, 144,237; all other countries, 606,005.

The only leading countries from which the arrivals have fallen off during the last ten years are France and China, while the immigration from France from 1871 to 1890 was 73,301 and from 1881 to 1890, 20. The immigration from China amounted to 122,436 from 1870 to 1880, and to 51,459 during the years 1881 and 1882, but the Chinese excluded from the United States in the former year were very small. The year of the largest immigration yet reported was that ended June 30, 1882, when the arrivals were 768,922. The immigration from Italy to the United States was 15,401 for the fiscal year 1881, and has steadily increased until the latest year reported, which ended June 30, 1891, when the total for ten months has reached 51,153, as against 34,310 for the corresponding months of 1890.

Immigration from Hungary amounted in 1881 to 6,826, and during 1890, 25,002. The figures for ten months of the present year are reported by R. G. Dun & Co., to the number of 6,074, as against 5,285 during the same period in 1890. The increase of 689 failures is unusually large. The extent of liabilities is also excessive, the amount owing by parties who have failed in 1891, totaling up to \$22,000,000, while for the same period in 1890 it was only \$55,000,000. Notwithstanding the extreme extent of these casualties and other adverse circumstances, reports from all portions of the country are favorable for the commercial business prospects, indicating a fairly healthy condition of trade, and excellent prospects in view of the large increase of wealth from growing crops and active industrial enterprises.

### AN INCREASE IN FAILURES,

As Compared with the Corresponding Period Last Year.

**NEW YORK, June 30.—The business failures for the first six months of the present year are reported by R. G. Dun & Co., to the number of 6,074, as against 5,285 during the same period in 1890. The increase of 689 failures is unusually large. The extent of liabilities is also excessive, the amount owing by parties who have failed in 1891, totaling up to \$22,000,000, while for the same period in 1890 it was only \$55,000,000. Notwithstanding the extreme extent of these casualties and other adverse circumstances, reports from all portions of the country are favorable for the commercial business prospects, indicating a fairly healthy condition of trade, and excellent prospects in view of the large increase of wealth from growing crops and active industrial enterprises.**

**THE CREAM WAS POISONED**  
And the Pastor and Two Ladies of the Congregation Died.

**ROTTLAND, Vt., June 30.—The ladies of the Christian church of Brushton, N. Y., gave their first ice cream social of the season on Saturday night last. Forty-three people who attended the social, including members of the church and two ladies who died, and all the others are in a critical condition.**

**The University of Virginia.**  
University of Virginia, June 30.—The activities of the University of Virginia are in progress. The meeting of the society of the alumni was held this morning. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, addressed the literary societies on the subject of "Our Great Country: Its Grandeur, Light and Shadow." A gold medal was presented to Watterson. The meeting was well attended, and the article in the Virginia University Magazine, the past session.

## AS IF BY MAGIC.

A VAST LAKE IS FORMING OUT WEST.

**THE COLORADO DESERT INUNDATED.**

A Large Volume of Fresh Water Coming from a Subterranean Passage—The Raging Missouri.

**TUCSON, Ariz., June 30.—A Star special from Yuma says: The Colorado desert basin, at Salton, sixty miles west of Yuma, is rapidly filling up with fresh water from a subterranean passage believed to be connected with the Colorado river, caused by the high waters of last February. At the last advice it was converted into a lake five miles wide. The machinery is being removed from the salt factories at Salton. The Southern Pacific railroad track passes through the basin for more than fifty miles, its lowest point being 263 feet below sea level. The Colorado river is 100 feet above sea level at Yuma. If the subterranean passage connects with the Colorado above Yuma, the lake will be over four hundred feet in depth and over fifty miles long. If the water continues to rise the Southern Pacific track will be submerged for nearly one hundred miles and the great desert will be converted into a vast lake.**

THE MINE FLOODED.

**YUMA, Ariz., June 30.—The water which began to rise in Salton salt mines Saturday evening, driving out the laborers, now covers an area of ten miles square three to eight feet deep. The lower end of the side-track from the railroad to the salt works is gone. The pines are flooded. The Indian wells, sixty miles south, is 227 feet above Salton, and for forty miles square the water is from three to five feet deep, being the overflow of the Colorado river. All that prevents this water from flowing into Salton sink is a bank of loose sand nine feet high and a mile wide. Parties from the Indian wells report the water walled up against this bank. It is thought the water has found an underground passage through the sand into the basin. It so it will carry the flood to it, as the Colorado for ten miles is overflowing its west bank and pouring an immense body of water into the La Guadalupe river.**

THE WATER CLIMBING HIGHER.  
And the People Seeking Places of Safety—The Raging Missouri.

**KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—The Missouri river at this point is still rising, but very slowly. During the last twenty-four hours the water rose twelve inches. No additional damage is reported this morning.**

Almost the entire town of Harlem is under water up to the first floors of the houses. In West Kansas City the water overflowed the lowlands to such an extent that many families have been compelled to seek safer quarters, but the damage to property to be slight.

The street car line running to Midway has suspended operations, as the tracks are under water nearly the whole distance.

Reports at various points up the river indicate that the river is about one, and the river will begin falling here some time this afternoon.

At Manhattan and St. Louis the river is already falling slightly.

THE BOILER EXPLODED.

And Four Men Were Killed—Accident on the New Jersey Central.

**WHITE HAVEN, Pa., June 30.—A disastrous explosion occurred on the Central railroad of New Jersey last night near Nesquehoning Junction, by which four men were instantly killed. Yard engine 335 was shifting freight and had just passed out of the yard, in which there were several other engines and crews. When it reached Nesquehoning the fire underneath the engine boiler was noticed to be dying out and giving off a quantity of vapor. Fireman Pope got down from the cab with the intention of examining the boiler. He had nearly reached the door when a violent explosion occurred. Four men who were on the engine were blown in every direction. The fireman has not been found yet. The names of the killed are Engineer Thomas Trig Mauch Chunk; Fireman J. Pope, Lansford; Brakeman Gallagher, Mauch Chunk; Brakeman Smith, of Mauch Chunk. The body of the engineer was found 100 yards from where the explosion occurred. His body was bruised and crushed in a horrible manner. The brakemen were found in opposite directions, and by the wounds they received must have died almost instantly. No trace of the fireman has yet been discovered. The engine itself was totally wrecked. The boiler was thrown upon the mountain, fully two hundred feet from where it had stood. If the explosion had occurred while in the yard the loss of life would have been much greater.**

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

WHIPPED BY WHITE CAPS.

**A Man and His Stepdaughter Tied to Trees and the Lash Applied.**

**CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 30.—[Special.]**—A passenger train on the Western and Northern division of the Richmond and Danville railroad went through Setzer's trestle, near Newton, this morning at about 11 o'clock.

Captain Limister, the conductor in charge of the train, was instantly killed as a negro.

The train is a total wreck. It is miraculous how the passengers escaped with their lives.

The passengers and baggage were transferred and will go to Spartanburg.

LIGHTNING'S DEADLY WORK.

**CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 30.—[Special.]**—Oscar Strong, a prominent young farmer, was killed yesterday by lightning at Mercury depot, near Charlotte.

THE SUN'S COTTON REVIEW.

**New York, June 30.—Futures opened at a small decline, partially recovered, again weakened, then turned steeper, closing quiet and steady at a decline of three to four cents, and six to eight cents for the month from yesterday's close price.**

The further decline in futures is Liverpool was supplemented by a quiet and easier spot market there, and this was a great disappointment and discouragement to our bulls.

The opening at first call was, therefore, seven to eight points off under free selling, but the bull rallied, and prices made a recovery of about one-half to two cents, to a level that the market at Liverpool was due to the same day.

There was a distinct buying for a rise, and the market was being favored with leading interest. Crop accounts continued very favorable, and at one time James

was weaker than August.

THE NOTED DESPERADO GAUGER.

**He Has Killed Six Persons—Betrayed by His Brother-in-Law.**

**KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 30.—[Special.]**—The noted Berry Turner, one of the Turner gang of Bell county, Kentucky, was arrested yesterday Saturday and brought to Knoxville.

Turner was arrested by Sheriff Taylor, of Campbell county, Tennessee, a man whom Mann quarreled with.

He spoke for eight hours.

**MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 30.—**—The Memphis police force has authorized the First National bank of Memphis to begin business with a capital of \$600,000.

Mark W. Harrington, master of the American Legion, was elected president of the American Legion at the annual meeting at Ann Arbor, Mich., has been appointed chief of the legion.

The widow of the late president of Canada, Mrs. Gordon Cumming, has been granted a pension of \$100 a month by the government.

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The







## THE SELFISH POLICY OF A PIRATE NATION

Cloaking Selfishness Under  
anthropy.

OPENING THE PORTS OF ANA  
In Order to Make a Mark Her  
Opinion.

FORGING THE GROWTH OF THE DRUG  
And Seducing Simple People Into  
Its Use.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 30.—[Special.] Infamous as has been the policy of Great Britain toward New Newfoundland, the case does not stand alone.

To the average English statesman there is but one God—Commerce. Preaching the gospel in unswerving tone, and loading her vessels with equal cargoes of Bibles and rum, they go forth into all the ports of the earth, the Bible to act as a cover for the sale of the rum. While the missionary is endeavoring to make himself understood by people who know not what he says, the commercial agent is around in the multitude, pushing the sale of liquors and drugs, that dividends may come back to some of the Godly men "at home," who contribute to the foreign mission fund.

This statement may seem harsh, but the verdict of history bears it out, and the whole of England's East Indian policy is an illustration of it. The opium dealers are the most astute in the fidelity with which England has used her power to degrade whole peoples, and a visit to any of the "joints" in our large cities will convince the more skeptical as to the result of the wholesale indulgence of British civilization in foreign parts.

The credit for the first decisive opposition to the opium trade belongs to China. Strange as it may seem, in view of our prejudice against the Chinese, their own government vainly endeavored to suppress a traffic for the introduction of which the Bible was made a pretext.

This traffic in opium was carried on by British smugglers. The piratical boats pushed into nearly every Chinese port, disposing of their contraband cargo. So determined and open became this trade that in 1837 the emperor of China first burned all the boats belonging to natives, and destroyed their cargoes. This only had the effect of giving the English smugglers a monopoly of the trade. The people of China then added their indignation to the determination of the emperor. This indignation manifested itself by the threats of native tribes to kill all the foreign residents.

The history of the agitation which followed is full of interest. The English superintendent wrote to the home government of the traffic "that it would stain the foreign character with constantly aggravating disgrace in the sight of the whole of the better portion of the people;" that all the hazards incurred were "for the scrambling and, comparatively considered, insignificant gains of a few reckless individuals, founding their conduct on the belief that they were exempt from the operation of all laws, British or Chinese."

The high imperial commissioners of the celestial court issued an address to foreigners of all nations, in which he asked: "Why do you bring to our land the opium, which in your country is not made use of, by its defrauding us of its revenue?"

The gentlemen at the head of the institution are thoroughly in earnest and it is bound to be a success.

Already six positions have been made by responsible syndicates and parties for the permanent location of the institute.

One of these Mr. Neel received yesterday. It was an offer of twenty-five acres of land for nothing and a guarantee to raise all necessary money for the institution.

Then the grounds on which the old Georgia Military institute was situated have been tendered for use. As it will probably be built in or around Atlanta, this will doubtless be declined.

Judge Rodgers is now sending out the following to the trustees elected last Saturday, when the association for organization was held:

Atlanta, Ga., June 27, 1891.—As a member of the charter members of the Georgia Military Institute, viz: Charles M. Neel, John McRae, John A. Pitten, and Robert Rodgers.

Colonel G. W. A. L. Hartman,

Charles H. Olmstead, of Chatman, and James W. Robertson, of Habersham, the following names were suggested as a body of trustees and included:

Gov. W. W. Northern, General C. M. Wiley, of Macon, Ga.; Hon. W. A. Walton, of Rome, Ga.; Colonel W. B. Daniel, of Augusta, Ga.; Captain W. B. Shepherd, of Columbus, Ga.; John Bradford, of Bradford, Fla.; Hon. B. S. Irvin, of Marietta, Ga.; Hon. H. H. Morey, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Hon. W. Gordon of Savannah, Ga.; Hon. S. G. Jordan, of Sandersville, Ga.; Captain W. C. Davis, of Perry, Ga.; Colonel Payson Miller, of Lithonia, Ga.; Judge J. L. Jones, of Marietta, Ga.; Captain John A. Miller, of Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. Clark Howell, of Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. H. H. Cabanis, of Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. W. P. McRae, of Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. T. C. Tamm, of Marietta, Ga.; Hon. W. B. Ridder, of Atlanta, Ga., together with the charter members; and others that may be elected hereafter.

The object of the association is to secure for the family of the deceased the position as trustee.

It is proposed to request your acceptance of the position as trustee.

In the chronicles of those days, when England's queen was being landed for her interest in sending the Bible to foreign parts, we are told that the trade continued and increased in spite of the pleadings of the heathen, for to the East India Company, sustained by a committee of parliament, "it does not appear advisable to abandon so important a source of revenue."

At length, in 1839, the Chinese imperial commissioner, Lin, excited to desperation, caused to be destroyed, 20,222 chests of opium, seized from the English merchants, "a solitary instance," as Williams states it, "in the history of the world of a pagan monarch preferring to destroy what would injure his own subjects rather than to fill his pockets with its sale."

No person was injured or any other property destroyed.

But the opium was worth over two millions sterling!

The result was an appeal to arms by England and the "opium war," of which Mr. Gladstone said: "A war more unjust in its origin, a war more calculated to cover this country with permanent disgrace, I do not know and have not read of."

The right honorable gentleman opposite spoke of the British waving in glory at Canton. That flag is hoisted to protect an infamous traffic, and it is never was hoisted, except as it is now flying at the coast of China, we should redden from its sight with horror."

In this war of fourteen months, waged by an alleged Christian government to force the vileness of all drugs upon one not Christian, "for the money there was in it," cities were destroyed and thousands of innocent people, defending their homes, were slaughtered. When at length the Chinese emperor was compelled to surrender, he did, so saying: "It is true I can not prevent the introduction of the flowing opium, greasing and corrupt men will for profit and sensuality defeat my will, but nothing induces me to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my people."

It was not until twenty years after, however, in 1857, that the sale of opium in China became legalized. Thus the English "shopkeepers" succeeded in forcing upon the most populous nation in Asia a drug the use of which has done more harm than all the dramatis personae the world ever saw.

Sonorous as this story is, it does not tell the rest. England is not only guilty of having ruined the commerce in opium, but she first diverted it from its original use, forced its cultivation, and created the taste for its consumption. To them the use of opium came as a medicine. When the poppy was introduced into India, its cultivation was reserved to the governments and carefully guarded. In it all into the hands of the East India company, and later the right of exportation was secured, and from that time on government is responsible for the drug. That there was millions more apparent, the wider the adoption the greater the damage done.

OTHER REPORTS

—Forecast for  
July 1, 1891.

RESERVATIONS

50°-70°

80°-85°

Wind

Cloudy

Light



## CESTI'S SUITS.

REIVER KINGSBERRY  
TAKES CHARGE OF THE EX-  
STOCK.Appointment Made Yesterday by Judge  
Clarke, Both Sides Suggesting Mr.  
Kingsberry.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Charles S. Kingsberry, of the firm of Bates, Kingsberry &amp; Co., was appointed permanent receiver for Stephen A. Ryan, and will take charge of the stock of goods this morning.

Mr. Kingsberry is a most excellent merchant, and a man of the highest integrity and business standing. His appointment as receiver was agreed on by the attorneys in the case.

It was 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Judge Marshall J. Clarke took his seat and asked if an agreement had been reached as to who should be receiver.

It was announced that a name had been decided on.

"Whom have you selected?" asked the judge.

Mr. Jack Spalding replied:

"Mr. Charles S. Kingsberry."

"He is a proper person," said Judge Clarke, "and I have no hesitation about giving him the appointment."

The order for the appointment of the receiver had been prepared and was ready by Mr. Spalding. There were two or three blanks and about an hour was consumed in filling these in and perfecting the order.

THE BOND \$100,000.

The amount of bond to be given by the receiver was one point that came up. Some of the attorneys thought \$50,000 would be sufficient. Judge Hillyer suggested \$100,000 and Colonel Albert Con thought the bond ought to be \$200,000. Judge Clarke settled the matter by directing that the bond of the receiver be \$100,000.

The compensation of Captain Morrow, the temporary receiver, came up, and Mr. Spalding announced that it had been agreed that \$300 would be proper compensation for Captain Morrow for the thirty days in which he had acted as receiver.

THE SHERIFF'S PAY.

Mr. Albert Howell, representing Sheriff Morrow, asked to be heard. He read a statement of what the sheriff had done as receiver, saying among other things that the stock had been insured for \$130,000—all that the insurance companies were willing to take—and some of these policies had been canceled until the insurance had been reduced to \$102,000.

Mr. Howell said the sheriff would consider a thousand dollars as proper compensation for the work and responsibility as receiver, and that \$300 he regarded as too small.

Judge Clarke said he would not consider it good business to pay a man \$30 a day for watching a store. He would like to get the job himself at \$300 a month, and directed that \$300 be put in as Captain Morrow's compensation.

Other slight changes in the order were made, and it was signed by the judge. It is printed in full further along in this article.

WHAT THE RECEIVER WILL DO.

The first thing that Receiver Kingsberry will do will be to give the bond, and that he will give this morning. He will then take charge of the store in which are enormous piles of goods, aggregating in value nearly half a million of dollars. He will find the store just as it was left a little more than a month ago when Sheriff Morrow walked in, cleared of the crowd and suspended the sales that were being made by two hundred and fifty or three hundred clerks. An inventory will be taken, showing the contents of the store. Mr. Ryan will be called on to deliver all his property, including cash. So far he has delivered to the sheriff about eleven hundred dollars.

Ten days after the inventory has been completed the receiver will receive and report to the court bids for the entire stock of goods.

These bids may or may not be accepted, and if these bids are not accepted, he is authorized to sell at retail or in job lots, and where the sales amount to a thousand dollars or over he may sell for half cash and half in ninety days.

THE ORDER IN FULL.

Below is the order in full appointing the receiver, stating his duty and authority:

L. C. Williams et al. vs. Stephen A. Ryan et al. No. 233, Fulton Superior Court, September Term, 1891. Petition, etc.

After considering the petition, amends thereto, and the depositions, the evidence submitted, and after hearing the arguments of counsel on the application for receiver and injunction in this case, it is ordered and adjudged that L. C. Williams et al. be, and they are, appointed receiver of all the stock of goods, wares and merchandise now in the hands of N. W. Williams, temporary receiver, and situated at No. 1 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia, of defendant, S. A. Ryan, and of all the assets of the late business of said S. A. Ryan, including books, papers, notes, accounts, deposits in bank, checks, orders for money, assets, property, effects of whatever kind or character which may be in his possession, and the said defendant, Stephen A. Ryan, at the time of the filing of the original petition in the above cause, and the said defendant is hereby directed to turn over to the receiver all property aforesaid, and to transfer and assign to him all checks and orders for money, and fully possess the receiver of all his assets owned, held or controlled by him. A. B. H. H. June 21, 1891.

The receiver is also hereby authorized to demand any of the assets or other papers which were in the possession or control of the receiver at the time of the filing of the original petition in this case.

The receiver is also hereby authorized to demand the possession of S. A. Ryan, or any other persons, and which have been received by them since the filing of the original petition, or which the said receiver has reason to believe are the property of the defendant, Stephen A. Ryan.

The receiver is directed to take possession of all books of account and other papers which were in the possession or control of the receiver at the time of the filing of the original petition in this case.

The receiver is also hereby authorized to demand the possession of S. A. Ryan, or any other persons, and which have been received by them since the filing of the original petition, or which the said receiver has reason to believe are the property of the defendant, Stephen A. Ryan.

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S. GRAY, Vice-President  
OTLEY, Assistant Cashier**Banking Co.**  
d Profits, \$35  
al Banks.George W. Blanton, Phil  
J. VanDyke, C. C. McDonald  
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corporations and in their  
parties, and is a legal  
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HUSKY IS HIGHLY RE-  
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THE CITY.

et. City and suburban prop-  
ty to show property. Visi-Streets, have very large and  
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612 Suites of New Furnish-  
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sidential training for ladies desir-  
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Broad; entrance 89 and 90

Jobs of Plumbers, Steam  
Mill Supplies, wrought Iron  
Street, Atlanta, Ga.Machine Co. challenges  
to a public contest. See

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Ratings, Wire Wind-  
ers and Wire Elevator Es-  
treet, Atlanta, Ga.

2 Edgewood Avenue.

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ard Paper Patterns, Fab-

riances, Fashions, Busi-

The best vehicles of the

Laying, Furniture Repairs

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Make a specialty of small

some spindly bargains

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We prompt and careful

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ared and upholstered.

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Properties, pine land-

rent net. Office adju-

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in real quantities, we

is at Moore's Business

cess guaranteed.

2 Kimball House, Wall

giving patrons benefits

Fruit Jars, Mackinaw

quarters for all we sell

8. Pryor street, opposite

Kerosene Oil

k stoves, gas and oil

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M. Wholesale and retail

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aptv. First-class work a

Broad, invite the pub-

they have for sale city

revenues always ready

4 Alabama streets.

m, Window Shad-  
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rk guaranteed.

**THREATS OF MURDER.****A DIABOLICAL PLOT UNEARTHED  
AMONG THE NEGROES.**How They Proposed to Delay the Hanging of  
Washington—They Thought the Gov-  
ernor Was Alarmed.A conspiracy among the negroes with  
threats of murder!That is what it amounts to from the best in-  
formation obtainable, the news of which comes  
from a reliable source.The details of the plot have just become  
public, but the plot has been hatching for  
some time.Then too the plot has been killed by chang-  
ing Washington's execution from a public to a  
private one—so it may be said to be entirely

dead.

Rumors of trouble among the colored popula-

tion on the day of Washington's hanging

have been ripe for several days, and have

formed an absorbing topic of conversation

among them.

Since Ozburn's respite they have been more

dissatisfied than ever with the action of the

authorities in not granting a reprieve to Wash-  
ington, claiming that he was "justly entitled

to a new trial of life as Ozburn."

Evidence of the dissatisfaction is not want-

ing. One of the best known members of one

of the negro companies openly proclaimed that

the man who dropped Washington through

the trap would have been condemned on the

recommendation of the reprieve, admitted his al-

legiance to the state by asserting that he would

have to turn out in uniform and protect the

officers.

"You see," he said, "Governor Northern

is about as bad as hell's unjacket."

He won't give us the same chance he gave Oz-  
burn, but he'll order us out to guard the

officers, and we'll have to go or go to jail for

thirty days. But God pity the man who

pulled that trigger."

Henry Fain, that's the negro's name who

made the plot, and he is a street hack

driver—was discussing the affair in a Deca-

nary street saloon yesterday in the presence

of a newspaper.

"Our talk coming to the ears of Gov-

ernor Northern," remarked Fain, "was the good

and the bad, and it will be hard to get him to

change his mind."

Captain Bill Starnes and Patrolman D. S.

Milling went out in a hack and carried the

prisoner to the train.

"You see," he went on, "we have been

meeting at a certain place to discuss this matter

for some time, and we have been

the line of action had been fully resolved

upon. But Judge Clark's order has some-

what modified our plans, if it has not alto-

gether decided us to abandon our contem-

plated disturbance. Those taking part in the

meetings are members of colored military

companies, and among us Washington has

many friends."

On the night before the hanging we had

decided that we would march to the gallows,

wherever it was erected, overpower the

guards, provided it was reached in time.

It would be impossible to repair it or to build

another gallows in time for use on that day.

If not successful in carrying out this part of

our plans, Washington's black friends had

murder in their hearts. Washington has

plenty of friends here who would no more

care about friends than lying down on the floor

and drinking a glass of beer."

The most murderous part of the scheme,

depending on their failure to demolish the gal-  
lows, was reserved for Friday. While the

dense throng of people surrounded the gallows

and just outside, the negroes in readi-

ness the negroes who were in the secret were

to shoot the man who pulled the string to hurl

the condemned murderer to his doom.

"The crowd," continued Fain, "containing

so many women and children, would make it

perfectly safe and easy for those who

had the gun to get off scot-free, as the

command to the military to fire among such a

crowd would do no good, resulting only in the

killing of innocent people."

"The man who pulls the trigger will die

before Washington," was reiterated again and

again by the negro who divulged the informa-

tion.

PEACHES AND GRAPES.

Better Crops Than for Several Years Past

Reported.

Mr. John D. Cunningham, Jr., of Marietta, Ga.,

who has an extensive area in grapes and

peaches of the very finest variety, was in the

city yesterday.

Mr. Cunningham says that the outlook for

the peach crop around Griffin is better than

for any year since 1880. The

year will amount to probably hundred

and fifty carloads. The intermediate climate

around Griffin is unequalled for peach raising,

and the peach growers here are of the very

best variety and obtain a ready market.

The Middle Georgia Growers and Shippers'

Club has its offices at Vineyard, and the fruit

growers who compose it will ship more fruit

this year than for several years past.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO MEET.

Their Regular Monthly Meeting This

Morning.

The county commissioners will meet this

morning at 10 o'clock at the courthouse.

The usual routine of business will be gone

through with. Reports from county chair-

men and county physician will be received.

There will be nothing of special interest be-

fore the body.

PIEDMONT CHAUTAUQUA

Who Will Be There.

One of the most prominent educational institu-

tions of New York state is its famous "Chautauqua,"

and likewise one of the best educational or-

ganizations of the state. Georgia is the Pied-



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Giving information about the latest styles in Writing

Papers, Engraved Calling Cards, Wedding Invitations, etc. Write to us for one. Our Stationery and Engraving department the largest in the South. FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, Atlanta, Ga.



For the prevention of baldness and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect remedy for the hair. Treatise on diseases free. For sale by all druggists and E. J. Hickey, manufacturer, No. 33 & 34 Eighth st., Augusta, Ga.



We have unequalled facilities for the manufacture of lenses and spectacles. We grind all kinds of lenses in our compound. FAULKNER, KELLMAN & MOORE, Scientific Opticians, 58 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.



THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF LOTS AT High Point, Cumberland Island, TAKES PLACE JULY 9TH, 10TH AND 11TH.

Special low auction rates will be given by the E. T. V. & G. R. to grand old Cumberland on these dates, and the people of Georgia make the mistake of their lives if they do not patronize this sale liberally, and buy themselves every lot they can get at this time. The lots of the year can't be had at any price, so the lots of the year ever offered, and the terms are liberal. Price you make yourself, and then part down, half and half, and so on. You will get the best prices now. We will now raise you thousands, for this is the coming seashore resort of all the south—summer and winter. For maps, circulars, etc., address

High Point Cumberland Island Company, CUMBERLAND, GA., or

DUNCAN & CARNES, MACON, HENRY L. WILSON, ATLANTA, AUCTIONEERS.

3<sup>rd</sup> Sat. eve fri.

NEW WHEAT.  
NEW FLOUR.

The Union Mills and Warehouse Co.

Are now receiving new wheat and are ready to supply the trade with new flour. The quality of the wheat this season is excellent. In fact, we have never seen it better, and with our mill fully equipped to handle the incoming grain, we can safely say our goods will not be excelled. Send us your orders. We can assure you satisfaction in quality and price. Respectfully,

H. LEWIS.

Secretary and Gen. Manager, June 28—sun wed su.



Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Prevents Pimples and acne. Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cure for Dandruff, Itching, &c., and all Druggists.

YOU CONSUMPTIVE Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time.

Successful money makers buy Atlanta real estate when the market is quiet.

RESPONSE & CO.

Offer some special bargains now. Buy anything named below and you will make fine profits. 60 beautiful Copenhill lots offered by us on most liberal terms; and are fine lots for suburban homes. 10 acres. Edgewood, 1/4 mile north Georgia railroad; lies beautifully, with large street front. 8 acres of city limits, 40 feet railroad front and 1/2 mile from \$5,000. 13 acres, 1/2 mile city limits between C. R. R. and barracks electric line, \$1,200 per acre. 22 acres on both sides R. & D. R. R.; at city limits, \$1,000 per acre. 1/2 miles of city line, a farm, 1/2 miles, \$800 per acre. 403 acres on R. & D. R. R., north of Atlanta, only \$2,50 per acre.

Two splendid railroad fronts for factory sites on Atlanta, 1/2 miles of city line, \$1,000 per acre. A big bargain. Call on Responses & Co., No. 5 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. A. OSBORN. G. S. BREWSTER. M. C. STONE

W. A. Osborn & Co.  
12 S. Pryor Street.

Always have some choice pieces of property to offer you in central, suburban and acreage. We know we can offer unheard of bargains.

## CHANGING NUMBERS.

**THE WORK OF PUTTING UP NEW NUMBERS BEGUN.**

Some Changes and Some Kicking—The Penalty for Taking Down a Number—Few Changes on Whitehall, Etc.

The work of renumbering the streets has begun and nice gilt numbers are being placed on every house in the city.

Mr. R. C. Bosche, the well-known sign painter, has the contract for the work, and he and his assistants are doing it nicely and rapidly.

A number is placed on every house, regardless of the protest of the owner, and it must not be taken down. The numbers are five by three and a half inches in size, with the figures in gilt, nicely varnished. Some people, however, want fancy numbers on their houses, which they are allowed to have at their own expense.

All the streets running east and west between Decatur and Peachtree, have been renumbered, except Decatur street and Edgewood avenue.

"We will begin numbering Decatur and Edgewood tomorrow," said Mr. Bosche yesterday, "which will be quite a job, as they are the longest streets in the city. The numbers on Edgewood avenue will run higher than on any other street, probably reaching 900. Decatur and Marietta streets will run about as high. There will be but few changes on Decatur street, especially on the business part of the street. There will be some changes on Marietta, from Forsyth out to the city limits, as the houses on that portion of the street are scattering and are numbered promiscuously. There will be but few material changes on the principal business streets. There will be none on Broad, but a small change will be made on Whitehall. Two numbers have been skipped on Whitehall and we will have to fix them. There is no 11 or no 59 on the street now, No. 11 being skipped between Patterson's and Heinz & Berkele's, and No. 59 between Julius Watt and Ryan's. This will be the only change on the street.

"Yes, there is some lively kicking, but the law requires a number to be put on every house and we have to put them up, in spite of their kicking. The penalty for tearing a number down after we put it up is a fine of not less than \$10 and not over \$100. Some have threatened to tear them down, giving the drill again on Friday night.

The time of the commanding officer having been occupied with the Ozburn case, the drilling on the days they were first ordered out. Since he has been in command of the battalion, Colonel Calhoun has always been on hand to see that the men required him to be present, and he regrets that circumstances prevented him from meeting the battalion on the days previously specified.

The drill tonight will take place in front of the old capitol.

## THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

IT HAS A LONG AND INTERESTING MEETING—A THOUSAND MEMBERS WANTED.

The Atlanta Humane Society held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the library of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The president, Mr. R. J. Lowry, being absent, the meeting was presided over by the vice president, Mr. J. Frank Beck.

The attendance was good and the meeting interesting throughout.

It was determined to increase the membership to 1,000 within the next few months.

This number, it was claimed, is necessary to sustain the society and carry out its prairie war against the dog.

By a unanimous vote it was decided to issue a monthly bulletin, showing the work done during the preceding month.

Colonel John T. Glenn read an extract from the code of Georgia showing cock fighting to be a violation of the laws of the state. This was the social determiner to make every effort to stop it and the agent of the humane society was sent to the fight, to be held near Atlanta next Saturday.

To help out the finances of the society a series of theatrical entertainments will be given, commencing in early September. The date of meeting was changed from the 4th to the 11th of each month.

Supintendent O'Neil read a very interesting report showing the work done for the month ending June 29th.

This report covers a period of thirty-five days, ending with June 29th, 1891. Total cases reported were 1,000, 1,000 cases.

Several cases of mistreatment of children have been successfully closed up. Two cases especially deserve mention—that of Minnie and Maggie who were over-exploring girls, and whose welfare were sadly neglected.

These were taken charge of by the society, and placed in the Home of the Friends.

There was also during the past month, very successfully broken up the chicken main.

I recommend that the society take action on this subject the following:

1. That we pass a city ordinance for the inspection of all dry horses and mules.

2. That this society take steps at once to have passed a statute forbidding the holding of cocking matches.

The entire matter has been left to the committee on salaries. This consists of Mr. Joseph Hirsch, chairman; Messrs. English, Lowry and Green. Of them, Mr. English, only favored the reduction at the former meeting.

The committee will bring in its report at the next session, which will be on August 6th, a week later than usual.

At that time the duties of assistant principal, the newly created office, will be defined.

Short breath, painiting, pain in chest, weak or faint spells, etc., cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, offered by all druggists.

"Ellen N." or "L. and N."

Which, being further interpreted, means the Louisville and Nashville, the great, far-reaching, out-going, popular line of railroads.

Atlanta is in southern it is the short and quick line to St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and beyond via Toledo; also to Memphis, Little Rock, Birmingham, and via Mobile to New Orleans and Texas points. Excuse rates in season. For maps, or other information, write or call on Fred J. Bullock, Atlantic Coast Line passenger agent, No. 88 West street, Atlanta, Ga. June 21-23-sun wed.

The drill tonight will take place in front of the old capitol.

TAKEN FROM BOTH PARENTS.

Neither Father Nor Mother Suitable Persons to Raise Children.

Ordinary Calhoun has decided the suit for the Nolan children by taking them away from their father and mother, and giving them to the home of the Woman's Christian Association.

There were two children, Lena and Mandie, whose father was William T. Nolan and whose mother was Martha A. Nolan.

Mrs. Nolan had possession of the children and sent them to visit the grandparents, and remained with them until she got into the home. Mrs. Nolan began proceedings to recover possession of the children. It appeared to the ordinary that neither the father nor the mother was a proper person to care for the children, and therefore returned them to the home. Mrs. S. W. Hatch is matron of the institution.

PROFESSORS FALL OUT.

A Little Freeze in the Educational Circles of Awrath.

ACWORTH, Ga., June 30.—[Special.]—Professor J. H. Coburn came here some time ago and formed a partnership with Professor Stokely to run the Independence Normal School. Professor Coburn, however, gave up his share of the school and returned to the Ozburn case, leaving the school to Professor Stokely. It was soon discovered that Professor Coburn had carried the battalion through three days and guard mount in order that the members may be better prepared for the inspection. The battalion will drill again on Friday night.

The time of the commanding officer having been occupied with the Ozburn case, the drilling on the days they were first ordered out.

Since he has been in command of the battalion, Colonel Calhoun has always been on hand to see that the men required him to be present.

But there is no need to lose by the breaking of chimneys any part of what we have gained by coal oil.

Coal oil is a great advantage; and brittle lamp-chimneys go far to offset it.

But there is no need to lose by the breaking of chimneys any part of what we have gained by coal oil.

The breaking of chimneys is due to the brittleness of glass.

Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, make nothing but chimneys, and none but tough glass.

"Pearl-top" is their trade mark.

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